



# CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, AUGUST 18, 1870.

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



## A GREAT COUNTY.

We were informed by a friend that in the good old county of Woodford, that outside of the white men who held Federal Offices there, not more than 17 white men voted the radical ticket. Only seventeen white radicals in a county.

## ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT'S DEATH.

D. G. Farragut, admiral in the United States Navy, died last Sunday, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee. He was noted for his gallantry during our recent "unpleasantness," and for the fact that he proved faithful to the State that gave him birth.

## DEATH OF JUDGE GOODLOE.

We learn from our Lexington Exchanges that Hon. W. C. Goodloe died at his home, in that city, on Sunday last, from softening of the brain. He was the son-in-law of Gov. Owsley. He served as Commonwealth's Attorney, and under the old Constitution received the appointment of Circuit Judge, and was re-elected under the new Constitution. Judge Goodloe, has always been opposed to Democracy in every shape and form, as a Whig, as a Know-Nothing and at the time of his death as a Republican. He was one of the best lawyers in the State, and distinguished for his learning.

## MORE LAW-BREAKING AND VIOLENCE.

In another column of to-day's paper we publish an article from the "Woodford Weekly," which sets forth that "grim visaged death" has visited that county again—that men have seen fit to conceal their faces, to shield themselves from the laws, and the officers of the law, and have gone forth to commit murder. This is done in a land of law and order, and within a short distance of the capital of the State, where Mr. Stevenson, the Governor of the Commonwealth is said to live and command. No particular reason is given for committing the act, or violating the laws, in they are trampled upon, and that too at a time when good men throughout the state are taking every precaution to keep down strife and difficulties. The Democracy in this State, is held responsible for every unlawful act committed, and bad men of the radical party have already been threatening that the next Congress shall take the State in hand and reconstruct her.

We denounce this act in Woodford, as undemocratic, and will not and should not receive anything but prompt attention from the State authorities.

Let every man connected with the affair be brought to trial.

Since the above was put in type Gov. Stevenson has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to observe and assist in enforcing the laws of the commonwealth.

He offers a reward of \$250 each for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of burning stacks of hay and grain in Woodford and Franklin counties, and \$500 each for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 10th inst., were guilty of killing Wm. Turpin and Thos. Harper, both negroes, in or near Versailles.

The Governor has done his duty in this case, and is beginning to act as if he had the care of the people in his keeping.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee for the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, held at the Federal Court-room in Covington, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1870, it was resolved that a Convention of the Republican party of this district be held at Warsaw, Gallatin county, on the 7th day of September, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The basis of representation was fixed at two delegates for each county, and one additional one for every 100 votes or fraction of 100 votes

cast for Grant. According to this the several counties will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Boone, 5; Bracken, 8; Carroll, 3; Campbell, 20; Gallatin, 4; Grant, 8; Harrison, 7; Kenton, 19; Pendleton, 10; Robertson, 5; and Trimble, 3. Total, 92.

The following names are mentioned in connection with the nomination: Vincent Shunkle, J. C. Sayers and W. S. Rankin, of Kenton; W. W. Trimble and N. B. Curtiss, of Harrison; Colonel W. G. Terrell, Hon. Thomas Wrightson and O. W. Root, of Campbell; and E. H. Smith, of Grant.

## EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

There was a battle at Metz on Sunday and the French were worsted, although Napoleon claims a victory. Napoleon, in a dispatch from Longeville, August 14, 10 p. m., says: "Our army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them." The Queen of Prussia yesterday received the following dispatch, dated near Metz, Sunday evening: "A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day, the troops of the First and Seventh corps participating. I hasten to the scene of conflict.—William." The corps of General Ladmirault and De Caen were engaged in the fight; Marshal Bazaine was present. A London dispatch says another great battle is reported to have occurred near Metz, Monday morning, in which the Prussians were victorious. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Fortsach says the French, while retreating to the west side of the Moselle, were attacked by the Prussians under Gen. Steinmetz's command. The French were thrown into great confusion, and after a gallant stand were routed by the Prussians. The slaughter was great. A dispatch from Carlisle says the Prussians now occupy Mulhausen and Besancon. One hundred thousand of the Landwehr are crossing the frontier. The Paris newspapers state that Nancy was given up to the Prussians because it was an open city, and the French troops retired to Toul, which, being a fortified place, gives them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance. Pfalzburg still holds out. Bitsche has not yet been captured, as has been supposed but still holds out against the Prussians. The Prussians have arrived at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French citizens of Woerth were shot by the Prussians in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners. Disturbances of a serious character occurred at Marseilles and Lyons on Sunday. Crowds appeared in the streets shouting "Down with the Emperor!" Three persons were killed. There was also quite a riot in Paris. Fifty persons were arrested. A Paris paper states that Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, has been released from his promise to furnish troops to France. The mission to Denmark is also pronounced a failure.

For the Cynthiana News.

## THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The opening of the Common Schools to the children of the county should not be deferred long after the first of September. Trustees, intrusted with the performance of this duty should seek to employ teachers as soon as possible. The success of our schools depends materially on the energy and earnestness of the trustees in securing, in time, the services of teachers. Out of a population of fourteen or fifteen thousand, we surely can find an adequate number of young men and women, of sufficient attainments, to supply a teacher for every one of the fifty-seven districts in the county, if the proper efforts be made on the part of the trustees to bring them out.

An impression appears to prevail among some of the more inexperienced of the candidates for the school-room that under the provisions of the new school law the Test Examinations are so rigid that the most thorough qualifications are demanded to obtain a certificate. While it is the aim of the law to elevate and improve the standard of our schools, and the Board of Examiners are in duty bound to carry out, so far as practicable, this view, yet many of our teachers, unaccustomed, and, in many instances, unprepared to undergo the test or a severe and rigid examination, can not, under the circumstances, be expected immediately, and on their first trial, to give evi-

dence of thorough requirements, as teachers. Time and study are required to effect this desirable end. Their improvement must necessarily be gradual, and in the same proportion must be the rigidity of the test-proposed in their examination.

Those, therefore, who have been teachers of ordinary success under the old law, though unprepared to undergo that thorough and strict examination which the present law contemplates, should not yield entirely to discouragement, and refuse to apply for certificates. We must have teachers for the fifty-seven school districts established in this county; and if trustees are unable, in all cases, to obtain the services of experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers, they ought to remember that the wages which they are prepared to offer as inducements to enter the school-room, are not exceedingly liberal; and it will be admitted that it is better to have the services of an inferior teacher than none at all.

The advancement of the general interests of our schools, and the gradual elevation of their standard of excellence and usefulness, will be accompanied by a superior and better qualified class of teachers. A liberal increase of the teachers' wages will bring into the field a more lively competition, and afford trustees a larger stock of candidates from which to make their selections. To establish and maintain throughout the county the prosperity and complete success of our schools, the first and most essential requisite is, that all the people exhibit an earnest, constant, and personal interest in the Common Schools. The great majority of the people of this county are farmers by occupation. Now suppose that they would neglect the interests of their farms, become unconcerned in regard to their stock, the raising of grain, and let briars and bushes grow up and cover the ground, and make no effort to counteract the ravages of the rains and tempests, do you think that their beautiful farms would long continue in a prosperous condition? Just as your farms, your stock, your homes require your watchful and constant labor, to render them remunerative and attractive, so the maintenance and success of your schools, in which your children are to receive that instruction which will prepare them for the duties of subsequent life, depend on your care and supervision.

The School Commissioner, however anxious he may be to create and promote a more earnest interest in the cause of education, can not succeed without the co-operation of the people. Every man should be an earnest, willing, zealous worker in the cause. Enthusiasm and life should pervade all character and efforts of the friends of education. Every one should feel his responsibility. Mothers, who after all would the destinies of nations by the quiet influences they wield at home, will pray, above all earthly gifts, that their cherished children shall not be sent forth to do battle in a heartless world, unprotected by the shield which education throws around them. Give them the assurance that their children will be educated, and they need not the advocates of woman-suffrage.

Men of Harrison! as you love your offspring, and would delight to see them advancing in all that constitutes true culture and intelligence; as you hope to see them honored and respected in life, and be your staff in declining years, I would address you in all the earnestness and solemnity the mighty interests involved, call forth, "Guard and promote with energy and zeal the welfare and prosperity of your district schools!"

J. F. LEUBE,  
School Commissioner.

For the Cynthiana News.

MR. EDITOR:—Though Berryville is neither a Pekin in size, nor a Paris in gaiety, still it and its surroundings, are perhaps sufficient to justify a short notice. Perhaps some of your readers, upon seeing a communication headed as this is, may pass it by unnoticed; and your writer is not unaware that it has, perhaps justly, in by-gone days sustained rather an unenviable reputation, neither does he claim very much for it even now; but it is evident that the moral tone of the place has been greatly elevated within the past few years. Intemperance does not prevail to the extent that it once did; formerly no assemblage of persons could occur, without some serious difficulty occurring; now they pass with nothing injured. Divine service is held often; among the number to whom it has been our pleasure to listen of late, are the Rev. C. W. Miller, and Rev. W. Tearne, of Cynthiana. Mr. Miller is certainly a man of marked ability, his delivery is pleasant, his reasoning clear and logical, and what I thought commendable in his discourses was his refraining from indulging in bitter invectives against other denominations. Mr. Tearne is quite a fluent and easy speaker, and though his church has only three members at this place, he has favorably impressed all. Though this country is rugged and much of it unproductive, yet it has some gen-

(From the New York Herald, 11th.

## ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

### Arrival of the Cincinnati Bishop in New York—His Views of the Infallibility Dogma.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, arrived yesterday by the steamer St. Laurent, and put up at Sweeney's Hotel. A large number of citizens called in the evening to pay their respects and to congratulate the reverend prelate on his safe return from the Holy City. He is on his way to the metropolis of the great State of Ohio, and will, no doubt, receive a warm welcome on his arrival there. A reporter of the Herald enjoyed the pleasure of an interview with the Archbishop last evening, and ascertained his views in relation to the great and momentous question concerning the infallibility of the Pope.

The Archbishop declared himself an anti-infalist, and spoke of Arch-bishop Manning as a fanatic—in fact, as one whom the Anglican party were glad to get rid of on account of the disturbing influence he exercised in their councils.

Archbishop Purcell is a somewhat elderly gentleman, of quiet and courteous manners, and carrying with him much of a reputation for controversial ability. He was satisfied in the belief that the doctrine of Papal infallibility was radically of such an arbitrary character that the final promulgation of the dogma would be almost indefinitely postponed. He spoke of the Archbishop of Paris having declared his disposition to acquiesce to whatever the majority of the Ecumenical Council decided upon, but there was evident to what Archbishop Purcell gave utterance to, that the party of anti-infalibists is not of that complexion to be easily disposed of by a vote which places them in a minority. Archbishop Purcell expressed himself to the effect that the Roman Catholic mind of America is not prepared to accept the doctrine of infallibility as applied to the personality of the popedom. That the church through the voice of its assembled representative ministers, should lay down certain laws for the government of the entire body, and promulgate final doctrines for its acceptance, receives the endorsement of all Catholics; but the question of personal infallibility is more than it is thought either reasonable or proper to receive. It will take, however, a long time before the dogma of infallibility is officially proclaimed to the world. It will have to be signed by all the bishops who participated in the Council; and that process, judging by the slow moving machinery of the Papal system, will take years to accomplish.

Last night the excitement about base ball, in our town was equal (so they think,) to that in Paris about the Franco-Prussian War; more than a week ago a club was organized; immediately a subscription was inaugurated to obtain uniforms; and (one might have formed his views of the various members, about the game,) almost imagined himself in the midst of the champion players of the day; I don't know what they style themselves, but from the strong rupture that occurred, I think that either Hornet or Yellow-Jacket would not have been inappropriate; this club was destined to live but a short time; at the second meeting it died. Please give this a place in your columns and oblige your many readers at Berryville. K. R. H.

(From the Woodford Weekly.

## Grim Death Among Us.

We have to record the doings of the "King of Terrors" among us—King of terrors and terror of kings—the doings of death. He came ghoulishly, if reports be true; and the work he did appeared ghoulish enough on yesterday morning. He came on horses in ghostly form, in the shape of men but with no visages or men displayed; he came with white vail over the face; with visor up. What he left for the shocked and bewildered gaze of all beholders were the stiff forms of Will, Turpin and Jim Parker, two negroes of Versailles, who must have made themselves obnoxious to his rule.

Turpin was a Methodist preacher, who caused a split in a colored congregation in this place a year or so ago, and who, with his followers, formed a new society of his own and built a house of worship a quarter of a mile from town, in a negro settlement on the Clinton road, near the cheese factory. Turpin had the reputation of being a dictator among the negroes—a leader of iron will. When a portion of his follower at one time elected a political delegation to Frankfort, which he did not like, he set about the constituting of another delegation more to his taste; and two delegations of negroes went on one and the same errand. Later, it is reported, he was sent to military drill in his chapel. He appeared to be about forty-five years old; an ugly, repulsive negro, of the lower stratum of the corn-field variety.

Jim Parker is represented as a man of no force of any sort hardly, but full of evil designs, and a pliant tool in the hands of the crafty. He was about forty years old. The verdict of the jury summoned by Dr. Redd, the coroner, was to the effect that Turpin came to his death from wounds inflicted by fire-arms in the hands of a party of unknown men, in mask, who came to his house.

The verdict in Parker's case was that he "came to his death from wounds inflicted by fire-arms in the hands of a party of unknown men in mask, who came and left on horseback."

The most of the witnesses were negroes, and they testify that there must have been at least fifteen or twenty men among the strange visitors, all on horses.

PULLIAM & MCLEAN.

(From the New York Herald, 11th.

## P.

O'SULLIVAN,  
Would inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is now to be found in his

## Own House,

On Pike street, opposite to Krag & Ashbrook's, where he is prepared to sell Goods at

## REASONABLE RATES,

And will not be undersold by any one. Call and see for yourself.

His stock comprises the latest style of

## Hats,

Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

## Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters,

School Books, Catholic Prayer Books and Bibles.

Also, a nice Stock of Fancy Groceries.

He is also Agent for the

Liverpool and Great Western

## Steam Company,

And is prepared to furnish Drafts on England, Ireland, or any part of the Continent, at the Lowest Rate, or if you want a Ticket for any of your friends in Europe, give him a call, he will be glad to see you.

July 28, 1870—1m.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From my Farm, 2½ miles North of Cynthiana, about the 19th of Ju. 1870.

## One Black Mare,

About 15 hands, one inch and ½ high, with

star or forehead—1 years old.

Any person finding or giving information so that I may get my Mare, shall be liberally rewarded.

J. RENEKER, Jr.

June 30th, 1870—1f.

## Queen City Copper Works Rooney & Shadddinger,

(late of James Human & Co.)

## Coppersmith,

S. W. Cor. Pearl and Lawrence

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

## ENGINE & DISTILLERY WORK

Of all kinds, such as

Alcohol Stills, Columns, Pumps of

all kinds, Steamboat Coal Oil,

Chemical & Brewery Work

Soda Fountains and Generators made to

Order and Repaired at Short Notice.

March 25th—1m.

LEON CUSON,

WITH

## LEWIS WALD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

## NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Gloves,

## Furnishing Goods.

# CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

THURSDAY, - AUGUST 18, 1870

## LOCAL MATTER.

**Take Notice.**  
All persons having notices in this column will be charged 25 cents per line.

**TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.**  
Two honest, well balanced boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, are wanted as apprentices at the "News" Office, Cynthiana, Ky.

**For Sale.**

I will sell on favorable terms my stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., and lease for a term of years, my 2 Story (4 story including basement) Brick Store, situated on the corner of Main and Pike streets. This is the best location in the city. The house has a well established Trade. The Stock is in perfect order. This offer is open until the 1st of September, unless sooner disposed of.

I also offer for Sale my 2 Story Brick (3 Story's including basement) Store, situated on Pike street, near Main, now occupied by Keller, Longmoor & Co. Also, one desirable building lot situated on Pike street, near Church, and opposite Judge Curry's residence, 50 feet front on Pike street, by 150 feet deep.

D. A. GIVENS.

Cynthiana, Ky., July 28, 1870—4w.

**Harrison County Agricultural & Mechanical Association.**

In the premium list of the Harrison County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the Rings for Harness Goldings to be shown on the Fourth Day, were by mistake omitted. The same premiums will be given to them in their respective Rings, as to Saddle Goldings.

J. Q. WAD.

Secretary.

August 11, 1870—3w.

**Zeta Kentuckian** copy 3 weeks and charge this Office.

**Religious Notice.**

The Rev. Mr. Glass, will preach in Mt. Pleasant Church, at Brendwell, on the 3d Sabbath in August, at 4 o'clock. P. M.

**A Lecture.**

The Rev. R. A. Holland, the brilliant young orator whose eloquence has thrilled and charmed thousands, will deliver a lecture at the Court House in this city on Friday night, Aug. 11, the 23d. Let every body prepare to go. Subject: See of Galilee.

**For Sale.**

Fine Set of Oak Bedroom Furniture, to sale at the 50 cent. store.

**A New Firm.**

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Longmoor, Wall & Co., to be found in another column. Mr. W. S. Wall, takes the place of Mr. Keller. He is a worthy young man of excellent habits, and splendid business qualifications. The entire firm are good men. They are engaged in the Furniture and Queensware business. We wish them success.

**Sale of Land.**

T. R. Rankin sold to T. J. Megibben, 471 acres of the farm lately bought by him of J. H. Lair, for \$100 cash per acre.

Thus, J. Megibben has sold to T. R. Rankin, about 3 acres of land, adjoining the "attergentlemen's residence" in this city, for which he paid \$250 per acre.

**Whisky Sale.**

Cook & Ashbrook sold James M. O'Donnell, of New York City, 500 barrels of Whisky of their last seasons make. Also, 100 barrels to a Boston firm. Price not known.

**A Good Flouring Mill.**

Cook & Ashbrook have in proved their mill, North of Cynthiana, known as the Milford Mills, and are now prepared to do grinding and custom work, in a manner to please all who may be pleased to give them a call.

**Pistolizing.**

A black man, named Bill Vanhook, was in Cynthiana last week and intoxicated. While on his way home, he fell in with another one of his color, known as little John Ayers, and drew his pistol from one of his pockets where he had it concealed, and threatened to kill little John whenever he caught him in the country. We understand that quite a number of our colored population are carrying concealed weapons. This is contrary to law, and we hope that this next Grand Jury will see to it that these Black Bucks are taught a lesson or two in law, with reference to carrying concealed weapons, and especially Bill Vanhook.

## Big Musk Melon.

Peter Ammerman sold on Tuesday last to Mr. Withers, a Musk Melon which weighed 20½ pounds.

## Tea Talk.

Mr. Flowers, Esq., and Dr. Eades, middles Mills, were in Cynthiana last week.

John Redmon has built a new Stable.

The O' Firman, of Bourbon, was in Cynthiana last Monday, on his way to Owen, in search of a friend, whose horse which was recently stolen from him.

A heavy set Irishman was put in jail on Monday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Frank Carl is building a fine house in Bourbon, for Mr. Eades.

Our streets need cleaning. We urge the Mayor and Council will do it immediately and enforce an ordinance on the subject.

## Our Father's House, or the Unwritten Word.

This great work, by Dr. March is having an unparalleled circulation amongst all classes of readers. It has received the highest commendations at the hands of all the leading Ministers, College Professors, as well as some of the great statesmen of the country. Gen. Robt. E. Lee, President of Washington College, Va., says of it: "The design of the Author of 'Our Father's House,' seems to display the goodness and power of God in the works of his creative hands. He has set forth his views in a pleasing style and popular manner; and with so commendable an object in view, I can but hope that the book will do good. The teachings of Science rightly considered are aids to faith, and any effort to employ them in the cause of religion merits the approval and countenance of all good men."

R. E. LEE.

The book contains nearly 600 pages, printed in large clear type, and on rose tinted paper. Its illustrations are beautiful, full page steel Engravings, from designs of some of the great Masters of Art, Dore, Martin, John and others. Some of the most beautiful are, "The Bow in the Cloud," "The Strength of the Hills," "Let there be Light," "A Frozen World, &c." The Author is now in our place taking orders for his book.

August 18, 1870.

TERMS:

Session on Piano and Guitar, each per Session on 20 weeks. \$25.

Use of Instrument for Practising, for 20 weeks. \$5.

Operatic Singing for 20 weeks. \$5.

Ballad Singing and Theory of Music taught in classes. Free of Charge.

No deviation, except in case of illness, protracted beyond 3 weeks.

Miss Georgia A. Richardson, will open her Music School, on Monday, September 10th, 1870, being the First Monday after the close of the Harrison County Fair.

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## SICIANS.

Yours, August 15th, 1868.  
to call your attention to my

### Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

It is now well known that the anxiety of the Pope, for had all the formality been observed it is scarcely likely that the dogma would have been proclaimed before the end of the month. The efforts to turn the Pope from his purpose have been unceasing up to the last moment. On Friday in consequence of a resolution of the International Committee, a deputation, consisting of five of their number, sought and had an audience of the Pope. They were, as I am informed, Cardinal Schwartzenburg, Moseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, Moseigneur Ginoilliac, recently created Archbishop of Lyons, Moseigneur Calabriano, Archbishop of Milan, and Moseigneur Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax. The Archbishop of Paris is stated to have thrown himself at the feet of the Pope and entreated him not to make himself infallible—all to no purpose, as the event has proved. His Holiness received them kindly, begged them to leave in writing a statement of what they desired, and then dismissed them—not, however, before Cardinal Schwartzenburg, as I am told, declared that the dogma would not be worth the paper on which it was written. On Saturday the Fathers met again in a general congregation to consider the votes of "Placet juxta modum," as I have already reported, and later in that day, or yesterday, the opposition Fathers met at the Archbishop of Paris' and Cardinal Raucher's apartments. Instead of adhering to their original proposition to attend the council and to declare their votes, it was decided to draw up a protest, sign it, and then, absenting themselves from the council, leave Rome as soon as possible. Yesterday, therefore, was a busy day. One might have counted no fewer than fifteen carriages at a time at the door of Cardinal Raucher, and last evening nearly twenty of the Fathers left Rome and seven or eight this morning. There were ninety-six absences from the public session this morning, as far as I can collect, at present, while five hundred and forty-seven who were present voted "Placet," and two, Neapolitan, had the pluck to cry "Non placet." The request of the deputation from the International Committee was, "that His Holiness would omit to say that the infallibility of the Pope was the tradition of the church, and that he would cause the anathema to be removed, but that is the bonnie bough of the whole altar, and it was rather too much to expect that Christians so fond of cursing could abstain from one curse more. There was a little episode at the congregation on Saturday worth nothing. At the close of the proceedings I believe a Cardinal read a protest against the "putidissima calumnia" which have been published by journalists and pamphleteers, not merely "the heretodox and open enemies of the Cross of Christ," but "those who call themselves the sons of the Catholic church." Two copies of a protest were therefore sent to each of the Fathers, who were invited to express their sentiments regarding "the bas lies" and "false and calumnious statements" which had been spread to the dishonor of the Church and the august person of our Most Holy Lord (Pius IX). Moreover, they were invited to sign it, which it was said was done, and these papers were placed in the archives of the Council. Many, however, certainly did not sign the protest, and could not honestly sign it, for I know those among the Fathers who declared that every word in La Derniere He re du Concile, one of the works condemned, was true. And now all who can are leaving. On Saturday the Papal commission to start on their travels was given to the Fathers, who have been dispersing ever since. They came, say the Romans, as pastori, and leave as pecore. Nor is that all the truth, for they leave as picture shorn of all authority and independence.

There is an old man of 112 at Warsaw, who still does duty as sexton of a synagogue. It is only three years since his head turned gray. He walks daily from his village to Warsaw, a distance of several miles. At the age of 92 he had a fine son by his second wife. His own father lived to be 120, his grandfather lived to see 126, and could tell all about appearance of John Sobieski, the famous Polish leader.

The St. Joseph Gazette says, there is a colt three miles from that city with horns like a deer. The horns made their appearance six weeks after birth, and are now several inches long.

A dispatch from Mexico says it is currently reported that President Juarez declines to be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. He will use his influence in favor of Lerdo de Tejada. The most prominent opposition candidate is Porfirio Diaz.

### NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

April 26, 1870—1y.

JACOB BURKE, THOS. REED,  
BURKE and REED,  
Importers and dealers in  
**CHINA.**  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE  
House Furnishing Goods, Table Cutlery,  
Lamps, Chimneys, Coal Oil, &c.  
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S. W. CORNER Pike and Madison sts.,  
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Oct 1st

**1869 1869**

### NEW

### Fall Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. C. WHERRITT'S

My Goods were purchased  
before the recent advanced,  
therefore I can offer inducements to my customers.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo,  
Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Buchu—extracted by Distillation with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that exerts its fragrance, the heat of a flame destroys this (its active principle). It is dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation is redolent; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be seen to not be a tincture, as made in France, nor is it a syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

I am, very respectfully,  
H. T. HELMBOLD,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
of 16 Years' Experience.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists  
in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.  
... I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, who occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,  
Firm of Powers & Weightman,  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
North and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu  
Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of  
Buchu,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any preparations, in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Sore Parts of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline of change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu  
and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely removing all those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Cupa and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract  
Buchu

In all diseases of the organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations or Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,  
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,  
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April 26, 1870—1y.

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